

Two New Species of the Genus *Parastasia* (Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae, Rutelinae) from Vietnam and Tana Island of Vanuatu

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Abstract Two new species of the genus *Parastasia* are described from Vietnam and Tana Island of Vanuatu under the names *P. sawadai* sp. nov. and *P. tanaensis* sp. nov.

In 2000, I had opportunities of examining many specimens of the genus *Parastasia* preserved in the private collection of Mr. Masayuki FUJIOKA, and found out a remarkable species from Tana Island of Vanuatu. It resembles *P. pulupuluensis* WADA et MURAMOTO, 1999. Besides, I have an unknown *Parastasia* species from Vietnam which is closely related to *Parastasia ferrieri* NONFRIED, 1895. After a careful examination, I have come to the conclusion that they are new to science. In this paper, I am going to describe them as the result of my study, under the names *Parastasia sawadai* sp. nov. and *P. tanaensis* sp. nov.

Before going further, I wish to express my cordial appreciation to Dr. Kimio MASUMOTO of Otsuma Women's University, Tokyo, for his constant encouragement to my entomological studies. Deep indebtedness should be expressed to Dr. Hella WENDT and Mr. Joachim SCHULZE of the Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt Universität zu Berlin, for the loan of materials under their care. My thanks are also due to Dr. Shigeru DAIGOBO, Dr. Yu IOKAWA and the late Mr. Takahiko ITO, Joetsu University of Education, Niigata, for helping to take stereoscopic microscope photographs. My thanks are also due to Mr. Masayuki FUJIOKA, Tokyo, for providing invaluable materials and Mr. Yasushi TOKITA of Tama City Cultural Foundation for taking the SEM photographs. The holotypes of the new species will be preserved in the collection of the Department of Zoology, National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo.

Parastasia sawadai sp. nov.

(Figs. 1–3)

Body length: 10.1 mm, width: 5.9 mm.

Dorsal surface except for elytra and propygidium, ventral surface except for 6th abdominal sternite and legs blackish brown to black; elytra reddish brown, with orange bands in an area from humeral swelling to anterior 1/3, which are various in size;

propygidium reddish brown in apical 1/3, orange in basal 2/3, 6th abdominal sternite orange; dorsal surface except for scutellum and ventral surface except for 6th and 7th abdominal sternites furnished with yellow suberect setae (0.15–0.32 mm in length); dorsal surface except for elytra with vitreous lustre, elytra and ventral surface with rather weak lustre.

Head irregularly scattered with setigerous punctures and reticulately rugulose; clypeus rectangular, apical margin with four upright teeth, of which two are high and sharp in the middle of anterior margin and the remaining two are low and blunt at the apical corners; fronto-clypeal border with a high ridge at the base of eye-canthus; eye-canthus with a high ridge, furnished with several erect yellowish brown setae in apical portion. Labrum parabolic. Teeth of galea degraded. Length of antennal club shorter than interocular distance (0.94 : 1 in male).

Pronotum 1.55 times as wide as long, with a rather flat area in the middle of anterior half, sides convergent apicad in apical 2/5, rounded in middle, then convergent posteriad again; front angles obtuse, hind angles rounded; lateral margins rimmed, the rims extending to hind angles; disc densely scattered with setigerous punctures, the punctures becoming sparser and smaller towards posterior portion.

Elytra at sides weakly sinuous in basal 1/3, widened at basal 3/5, then weakly narrowed posteriad; distal margins weakly rounded; rims of lateral margins thin, extending to elytral apices; disc with 10 rows of annulate punctures; 1st interval irregularly scattered with large annulate punctures and small punctures, the small punctures setigerous, the remaining ones with small setigerous punctures.

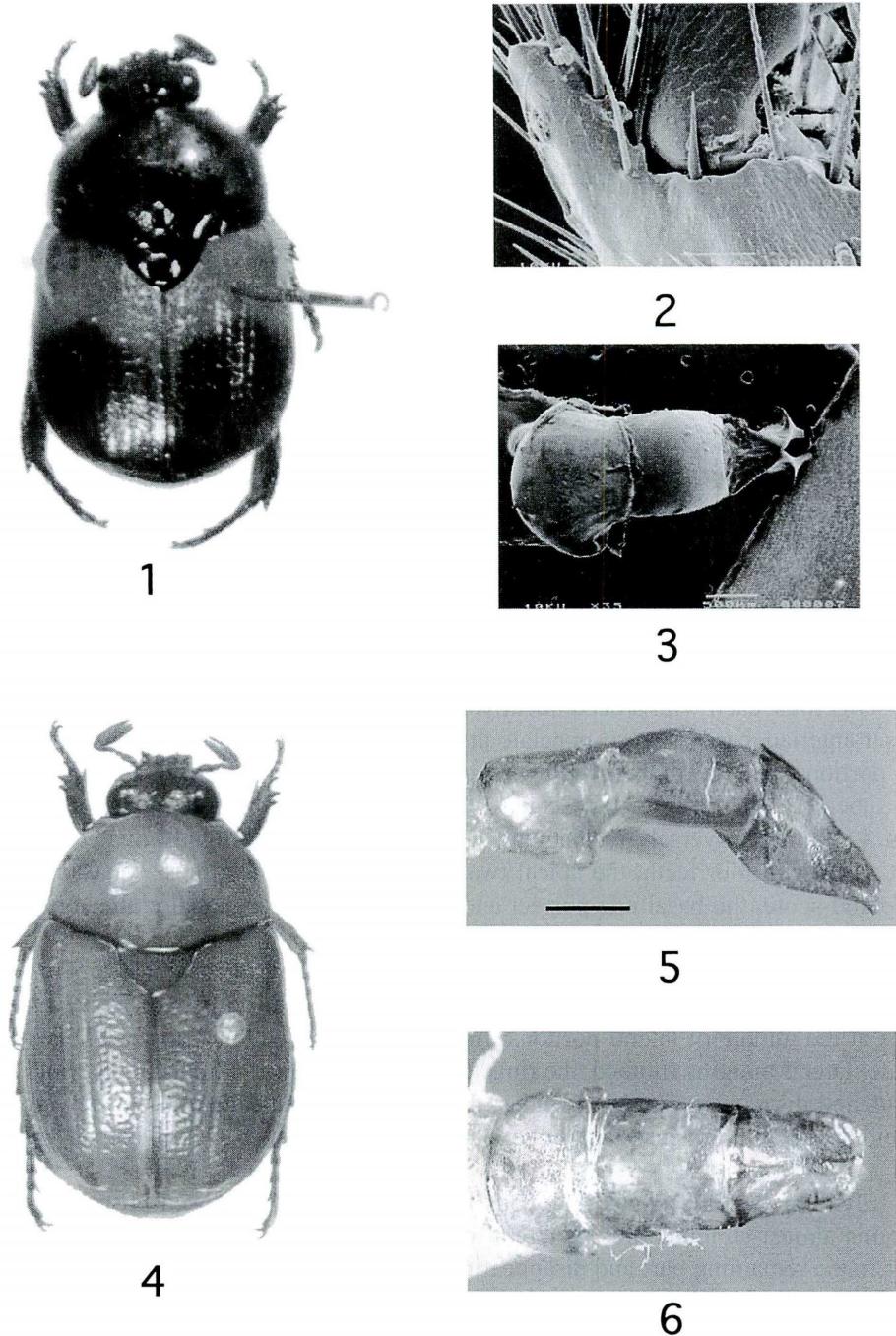
Propygidium micro-shagreened, irregularly punctate, the punctures elongate and setigerous, each with a decumbent yellowish brown seta (0.1–0.25 mm in length).

Pygidium nearly triangular, nearly straight in lateral portions, rounded at apex; disc micro-shagreened, irregularly scattered with setigerous punctures; outer margins rimmed.

Metasternum irregularly punctate, the punctures small in middle, becoming larger and denser laterad, partly reticulately rugulose in lateral portions, furnished with suberect yellowish brown setae (0.1–0.45 mm in length); mesosternal process short and broad, weakly produced forwards at apex in lateral view.

Abdominal sternites feebly micro-shagreened, irregularly punctate, the punctures elongate, partly coalescent and rugoso-punctate in apical portions; 2nd to 5th sternites furnished with suberect yellowish brown setae (0.1–0.45 mm in length); 6th sternite glabrous and without punctures; 7th sternite reticulately rugulose, with a row of yellowish brown seta (0.1–0.43 mm in length) along apical margin.

Protibiae tridentate, each denticle shark-dolphin shaped; lateral margins of meso- and metatibiae with appressed teeth along margins; lateral margins of metafemora with three appressed teeth along margins; fore claws simple, inner claw broader than the outer one, about 5/3 width of the outer one at base; outer claws of middle and hind legs incised, forming two branches; inner claws of middle and hind legs simple, sickle-shaped.



Figs. 1–6. —— 1. Habitus of *Parastasia sawadai* sp. nov., holotype, ♂, dorsal view; 2, galea; 3, dorsal view of male genitalia (scale: 0.5 mm). —— 4. Habitus of *Parastasia tanaensis* sp. nov., holotype, ♂, dorsal view; 5–6, male genitalia: 5, lateral view; 6, dorsal view (scale: 1 mm).

Holotype: ♂, Tam Dao, Vinh Phu Prov., North Vietnam, VIII–1999, native collector. Paratype: 1 ♂, same locality, 13–V–1998, native collector.

Notes. This new species is closely related to *Parastasia ferrieri* NONFRIED, 1895, but can be easily distinguished from the latter by the small body and differently shaped male genitalia.

Etymology. This new species is dedicated to the late Dr. Hiromasa SAWADA who was a famous specialist of scarabaeid beetles. I wish to express my hearty thanks to his sons, Mr. Harumichi SAWADA and Masaaki SAWADA, who gave me their father's book that is useful for my study.

***Parastasia tanaensis* sp. nov.**

(Figs. 4–6)

Body length: 15.2–16.1 mm, width: 8.5–9.4 mm.

Antennae, clypeus, tibiae and tarsi reddish brown, head except for clypeus black, pronotum, scutellum, elytra, pygidium and femora dark orange, ventral surface reddish brown to black; dorsal surface with vitreous lustre, ventral surface with rather weak lustre.

Head feebly micro-shagreened; clypeus truncate, sparsely rugoso-punctate; apical margin reflexed, with a pair of sharp, upright teeth; fronto-clypeal border with a high transverse ridge in lateral 1/3; frons sparsely punctate in middle, the punctures round and setigerous, each with a decumbent yellow seta (0.05–0.1 mm in length), becoming denser anteriad, partly rugoso-punctate in anterior portion, reticulately rugulose in lateral portions, with decumbent yellow setae (0.05–0.1 mm in length) in anterior portion and suberect rather long yellow setae (0.1–0.33 mm in length) in marginal portions of eyes. Labrum transversely rectangular, with anterior margin slightly dilated to front. Left galea with four teeth, the apical two and the middle one almost equal in length, large and acute, the basal one porrect and trifid. Length of antennal club shorter than interocular distance (0.92 : 1).

Pronotum 1.54 times as wide as long, narrowed apicad in apical 2/5, broadly rounded in middle, then weakly curved inwards basad, with a pair of vague impressions at the middle of lateral portions; front angles rounded, hind angles obtusely angulate; lateral margins rimmed, the rims thickened in anterior 4/5, becoming finer posteriad, and disappearing at hind angles; disc irregularly punctate, the punctures round in middle, becoming denser and larger anteriad and laterad, sparser and smaller posteriad.

Elytra at the sides weakly sinuous in basal 2/5, then narrowed posteriad; distal margins almost straight; rims of lateral margins thickened in anterior 2/5, becoming finer in the remaining part and disappearing before hind corners; sutural apices weakly angulate; disc with 12 rows of round punctures; 2nd intervals irregularly scattered with round punctures.

Pygidium sparsely punctate in medial and apical portions, the punctures becom-

ing larger anteriad, distinctly reticulately rugulose in anterior to antero-lateral portions; outer margins rimmed, nearly straightly narrowed apicad, truncate at apex.

Metasternum irregularly punctate in middle, the punctures small and setigerous, becoming denser and larger laterad, each with a suberect yellow seta (0.15–0.68 mm in length); mesosternal process short, with rounded apex in ventral view.

Abdominal sternites transversely rugulose, 2nd to 5th sternites each with a few rows of appressed yellow setae (0.05–0.23 mm in length).

Protibiae tridentate, all claws simple, acuminate, sickle-shaped and approximately equal in length and width.

Holotype: ♂, Tana Is., Vanuatu, 1–IV–1998, Masao ITOH leg. Paratype: 1 ♀, same data as for the holotype.

Notes. This new species resembles *Parastasia pulupuluensis* WADA et MURAMOTO, 1999, but can be easily distinguished from the latter by the small body and the shape of male genitalia.

要 約

和田 薫：ベトナムおよびタナ島から発見された*Parastasia*属コガネムシの2新種。——ベトナムから発見された*Parastasia sawadai* sp. nov.は*Parastasia ferrieri* NONFRIED, 1895と近縁な種であるが、体形が非常に小型であることから区別は容易である。本種は*Parastasia*属の研究もされた著名なコガネムシ研究者であった故澤田玄正博士に献名した。バヌアツのタナ島から発見された*Parastasia tanaensis* sp. nov.は*P. pulupuluensis* WADA et MURAMOTO, 1999に似ているが、交尾器の形状やより小型であることから区別は容易である。

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Additional Record of *Glipa subflava* (Coleoptera, Mordellidae), with Description of the Female

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Through the courtesy of Dr. Keiichi TAKAHASHI, I was recently able to examine two additional specimens, including one female, of *Glipa (Stenoglipa) subflava* TAKAKUWA, 2000, which was described on the basis of three male specimens collected in 1940 from Palau, Micronesia. I am going to record the additional materials, and to describe some important characteristics of the female for the first time.

Glipa (Stenoglipa) subflava TAKAKUWA, 2000

Glipa (Stenoglipa) subflava TAKAKUWA, 2000, Bull. Kanagawa pref. Mus., (Nat. Sci.), (29): 63, 65.

Specimens examined. 1♂, 1♀, Ngeremlengui, Babedao Is., Palau, 21–X–2002, K. TAKAHASHI leg.

Female. Robuster, though closely similar to the male in general appearance. Antennae considerably shorter, almost as long as the width of head; last segment spatulate with antero-internal excavation, 2.4 times as long as wide, 1.35 times as long as the penultimate. Elytra shorter, distinctly, almost straightly convergent apicad, 2.24 times as long as wide. Pygidium shorter, 0.42 times as long as elytra, 0.94 times as long as elytral width. Anal sternite considerably shorter, about 0.36 times as long as pygidium; apex very gently rounded. Fore tibiae almost straight in dorsal view.

In closing this brief paper, I would like to thank Dr. Keiichi TAKAHASHI for his kindness in supplying with valuable materials.